The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,964.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander P. Cotton, as above, on SATURDAY, the 17th November 1877.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 54 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CALCUTTA, 853 Tons, 140 H. P. Commander T. P. Nailer, on SATURDAY, the 3rd November, 1877, at 4 P. M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Callingapatam, Cocoanda, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Palaw Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 P. M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. L Turner, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on TUESDAY, the 6th November 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wine.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st January 1878.
INDIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 1 P. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY.

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.		
CASTALIA	2,220 424	.....	November 10.
ITALIA	2,245 424	.....	" 24.
OLYMPIA	2,050 424	.....	December 8.
INDIA	2,220 500	.....	" 22.
MACEDONIA	2,272 486	.....	At fortnightly intervals.
TRINACRIA	2,107 424	.....	
EUROPA	2,277 424	.....	

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... " 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, October 24, 1877.

N. B.—The Castalia will not call at Naples.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. CASTALIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. ARCHDRUID, Captain Carmichael, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT, and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage, or short delivery, will be admitted, under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain, before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, October 20, 1877.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
(s)	KHIVA	2669	450	G. Lee	5th Nov.
	DECCAN	3439	550	J. D. Gaisford	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Barne	19th do.
	BANGALORE	2963	500	N. W. Haselwood	26th do.
(s)	AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	3rd Dec.
	TRAVANCORE	1990	350	W. Barratt	10th do.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	17th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson	13th Nov. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835 250	C. Fraser	27th Nov. do.
CHINA	2016 400	T. Alderton	11th Dec. do.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	25th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle):—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3600 500	G. R. Hector	9th Nov. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart	7th Dec. do.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd October 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First Class Steamer ACHILL, 1,313 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck with food
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 139	" 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company will despatch the following First Class Steamers with excellent accommodation for Passengers from Bombay to Trieste on the subsequent dates:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	
S.S. AUSTRIA	3200 400	on 30th Nov. 1877.
S.S. ETTORE	3500 400	on 21st Dec. "
S.S. POLLUCE	4211 350	on 10th Jan. 1878.

A Steamer on the 5th of February 1878.
" " 28th " 1878.

All the above steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Through tickets to Constantinople and via Suez by Rail to Alexandria issued.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

J. JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, October 29, 1877.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

Now Ready.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER 1877.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,

Indian Postage ½ Anna.

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The Guide has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind Punjab and Delhi, Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Stay be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS,

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith & Co.; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.

Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta .....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer," Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Rossabhoy.
Jubbulpore ...Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Balchore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August, 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SHE WILL GIVE A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL AFTERNOON CONCERT ON FRIDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Duet ..... "Oh! how Delightful" ..... Lecocq.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Solo Pianoforte ..... "Moonlight Sonata" ..... Beethoven.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song ..... "Once again" ..... Sullivan.
Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Serenade ..... "Quand tu Chantes" ..... Gounod.
(*With Harmonium Obligato.*)
Miss Elcia May.
Duet, Pianoforte and Harmonium. ..... Robert le Diable ..... Ronville.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

PART II.

Solo Organ ..... "Grand Offertoire in Dminor" ..... Batiste.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Song ..... "Love in Youth" ..... Wekerlin.
Miss Elcia May.
Solo Pianoforte ..... "Polka de la Reine" ..... Raff.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Duet ..... "I'm an Alsatian" ..... Offenbach.
Miss Elcia May and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats.. .....Rs. 2 | Unreserved Seats ..... Re. 1
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
Tickets may be obtained of SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 5. Commence at 5-30.
Carriages may ordered for 6-45.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices at 2-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1877, for the consideration of the business left undisposed of at the meeting held on the 12th October 1877.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, October 31, 1877.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on FRIDAY, the 9th November 1877, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The Budget Estimates for 1878.
2. Appointment of Auditors for the ensuing year.
3. That Kirkham Esq., will move "That the vote for Primary Education in the City of Bombay for the year 1878 be raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000."

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, October 31, 1877.
By Order of the Chairman.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS GRAND MARCH,

FOR THE PIANOFORTE,
Composed by
ALFRED PLUMPTON,
IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

"SILVER THREADS AMONG THE GOLD."
"BELLE MAHONE."
"AN ANGEL WITHOUT WINGS."
"MERRY RUPEES."

SONGS with Choruses and Piano accompaniment Re. 1 each, free by post.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

DR. KIRBY'S UNOXODISED PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATION PILLS.

HAVE ARRIVED.

Per phial Re. 1-14 and 3-4 Cash.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
41, Shaik Memon Road, Bombay.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

A delightfully refreshing liquid, possessing all the qualities of Tonic astringent, imparting a sense of Purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or offensive Breath. It is after a severe test found invaluable to smokers, as also, in cases where the teeth are decayed and the gums have become tender, soft and spongy. It gives fragrance to the breath equally delicious and agreeable; and also it has a remarkable property of cleaning, preserving and whitening the teeth without injuring the enamel.

Cash, 12 As. and Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs 70. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December, a RESIDENCE in Hornby Row for Rs. 110. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Military Square, just vacated by John Blackwell, Esq. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a COOL RESIDENCE in Apollo Street for Rs. 75. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, vacated by F. D. Stranack, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, vacated by Messrs. W. Pirrie and Geo. Ingle. For Rent and other particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG WAREHOUSE AND DISPENSING ESTABLISHMENT,

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Savory and Moore's Infants' Food.
Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk.
Cocoa and Cocoatina.
Angostura Bitters, Dr. Siegert's.
Lamplough's Pyretic Saline.
Friedrichshall Bitter Water.
Carlsbad Water.
Pullna Water.
Honey-Comb Bath Sponges.
Turkey Toilet Sponges.
Silicated Carbon Stone Filters.
Glass Table Filters.
Family Medicine Chests.
Pocket Knives and Scissors.
Razors and Shaving Brushes.
Pencil Cases and Pens.
Fancy Ink Stands.
Soaps and Perfumery.
Pipes and Tobaccos.
Lime Fruit Juice.
Lime Juice Cordial.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW BOMBAY

PASSENGERS FROM ENGLAND PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY

Can be supplied with

TIFFIN BASKETS

for two, three, or four persons; fitted in various degree of completeness.

Rs. 20; 22-8; 30; 33; 40; 45; 50; 54; 56; and 60;

DRAM FLASKS; SANDWICH CASES;
CORK-SCREWS; LEVER KNIVES; CUTLERY;
HELMETS, HATS, PUGREES, & c.
AIR CUSHIONS, CARDS AND BEZIQUE;
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Biscuits, Pies, Sausages, &c., &c.;
WINES; LIQUORS;
Soda and other Aerated Waters,
AND
Other requisites for comfort in travelling; by

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.

Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India. The extraordinary medicinal and invigorating properties of this pure Tonic, have led to its extensive consumption throughout the civilized world.

Cash Rs. A.	Credit Rs. A.
15-12	16-0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

MILLINERS,

DRESS MAKERS,

SILK MERCERS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ½ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended ..... Rs. 350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do. ..... " 350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do. ..... " 330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do. ..... " 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from ..... Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold ½ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases ..... Rs. 225 to Rs. 250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance ..... " 200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ½ Hunting ..... Rs. 50 to Rs. 120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ½ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance ..... Rs. 150, 145 and 140
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting and Crystal-Faced Keyless Watches, Screw Balance, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 120
Silver Hunting Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 65 to " 70
Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches ..... " 55
Silver Hunting, ½ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless ..... Rs. 40, 45 and 55

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES, TRAVELLERS AND PEOPLE IN THE DISTRICTS.

German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time ..... Rs. 30 each

Gold Keyless Hunting and Open-Faced Keyless Clock Watches, from ..... Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,600
Gold Hunting ½ and Minute Repeaters ..... " 800 to " 2,000
Gold Perpetual and Ordinary Calendar Watches ..... " 400 to " 1,300
Gold Chronographs and Chronometers ..... " 550 to " 800

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS,
JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches

A RELIABLE FILTER

IS an essential requisite for all TRAVELLERS and RESIDENTS in INDIA, where PURE WATER is so absolutely necessary to health. A large assortment of the most approved descriptions are on sale by the Undersigned, who will furnish details upon application.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER, BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE SEASON'S DISTILLATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains the high reputation of the Bottlers.

Quarts per doz. Cash Rs. 8-0.
Pints " " " 5-8.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET.

Bottled, Capsuled and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at the Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in this market.

In cases of 1 dozen..Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN,

Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25	per doz.
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	" 24	"
From A. COLLIN (Châlons)		
Carte Blanche Champagne	" 30	"
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux)		
St. Julien Claret quarts	" 9	"
Lormont Claret "	" 12	"
Chateau Belair "	" 16	"
Haut Barsac "	" 15	"
Chablis "	" 16	"
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co.		
Cognac—L. Béchade	" 18	"

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Re. 2 per case of two dozen extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE First DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES of the Corps will take place on THURSDAY, 8th, and SATURDAY, 10th inst., at the GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAFF NIGHT.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1877.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., &c.,
Honorary Colonel of the Corps.

WHEN WILL BE PRODUCED
THE DOMESTIC DRAMA IN THREE ACTS,
By H. T. CRAVEN,
ENTITLED,
MIRIAM'S CRIME.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE SCREAMING FARCE,
SLASHER AND CRASHER.

PRICES.

First Night, Thursday, Nov. 8, Re. 2 to all parts of the house.
Soldiers and Volunteers in uniform half price.
Staff Night, Saturday, Nov. 10, Rs. 3 to all parts of the house.
White uniform may be worn.

Tickets to be obtained through any Volunteer from the Officers of his Company.

By kind permission of Col. Carnegy, the BAND of the MARINE BATTALION will perform.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.

BUFF WOVE ENVELOPES, 5⅞ by 3¼, tough and perfectly opaque, the best and cheapest Envelopes made for business and general purposes. Samples gratis.

Price per	1,000... Rs.	4	0 0
" "	5,000... "	17	8 0
" "	10,000... "	30	0 0

THACKER & COMPANY.

FANCY STATIONERY.

THE CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR Box of Stationery, containing 2½ quires of best Paper and 50 square Envelopes, in handsome illuminated Box, Rs. 2.

THACKER & COMPANY.

SYKES' HYDROMETER, Double Gilt Metal with Silver soldered joints, as used by the Excise and Customs, with Weights, Thermometer, Test Glass, and Book of Tables in case. Rs. 65.

THACKER & COMPANY.

COLT'S GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER, taking the regulation Boxer cartridge complete in case, Rs. 60.

Colt's Derringer Pistols, Rs. 20.

THACKER & COMPANY.

GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL and CELESTIAL.

	each.	per pair.
6 inch diameter....	Rs. 10	Rs. 18
9 inch diameter....	" 30	" 50
12 inch diameter....	" 40	" 70

THACKER & COMPANY.

SELF INDEXING File and Binder, arranges papers at once in alphabetical order, in convenient shape for instantaneous reference and binding.

Size 7" by 9"	Rs. 4-8
10 by 12	" 6-0
9 by 14	" 6-12

THACKER & COMPANY.

GOLD PENS, &c.

MORDAN'S best quality Gold Pens, fine Medium or Broad Point.....	Rs. 15 0
MORDAN'S Inferior quality do. do.....	3 12
The J Pen in Gold	5 0
MORDAN'S Ivory and Silver Penholders with safety slide, specially adapted for use with Gold Pens.....	3 12
MORDAN'S Ivory and Silver Pencil Cases to hold the large W Leads.....	3 0

THACKER & COMPANY.

STANLEY'S 12 inch Boxwood SLIDE RULE, with Slide on both sides, and a great variety of Scales and Tables on sides and edges. Rs. 20.

THACKER & COMPANY.

PLAYING CARDS.

DE LA RUE'S Palace Gold Moguls, per pack Rs. 2-4; per dozen Rs 24.

DE LA RUE'S Palace Moguls, per pack Rs. 2; per dozen Rs. 22.

DE LA RUE'S Extra Figured Moguls, per pack Re. 1-12; per dozen Rs. 18.

DE LA RUE'S Figured Moguls, per pack Re. 1-8; per dozen Rs. 15.

THACKER & COMPANY.

GORHAM'S MILITARY LAW.

A SHORT COURSE OF MILITARY LAW, as applicable to Persons subject to the Mutiny Act, to which is added MILITARY LAW as applicable to persons subject to the Indian Articles of War. By MAJOR GORHAM, R.A. *Second Edition*, Rs. 5-8. Interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

GRAPHIC WAR NUMBER.

GRAND Extra War number of THE GRAPHIC, containing twenty pages of pictures, with descriptive letter press and coloured War Map.

Price Re. 1, or post free, Re. 1-4.

THACKER AND COMPANY, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the New Colaba Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Bruce Lane, on SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the half year ended 30th June 1877.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st Oct. 1877.

YESTERDAY'S Home telegrams are almost entirely a repetition of Monday's advices, the only alteration being in Seeds, Reuter's quotations for which show a decline of 6d. in Calcutta Linseed and 2s. 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed to arrive, while Bombay Linseed at Warehouse is 1s. 6d. and Ferozepore Rapeseed 1s. 6d. per quarter higher.

Consols are unchanged at 96⅛ and French Rentes at 106⅝. A payment of £125,000 into the Bank of England is reported, but the rate of discount in the open market on 3 months Bank Bills is still given at 4 per cent. per annum.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported dull at unchanged prices, and Cotton in Liverpool was said to be in favour of buyers, although spot quotations were unaltered. The sales, however, only reached 7,000 bales, and it is evident, therefore, that the demand has subsided for a time. The strength of the position continues the same notwithstanding, and it is worthy of note that the price of Futures in New York was 1 6 cent higher yesterday in the face of comparatively heavy receipts.

The New York telegram of yesterday quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. and January shipment at 11 1-16 cents. per lb. The receipts at the parts to date are as follows :—

	1877.	1876.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts	31,000	32,000	30,000
Four days' do.	92,000	104,000	87,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	648,000	914,000	825,000

Reuter still quotes Bar Silver at 54¼d. per oz., but from private sources we learn that the rate is ⅛d. higher. The recovery, it is said, arises from a scarcity of supplies; but from what we can learn the shipments from Southampton this week are likely to be again large, and it is difficult, therefore, to believe that the metal is not to be had at the market price.

At the weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, no alteration was made in the rates of discount and interest. As we have already pointed out, however, this may be accounted for by the fact of the Bank of Bengal being still 1 per cent. above our level, and the indisposition which the Directors naturally have to make a reduction so close upon the opening of the export season. The outside market though is still very easy and accommodation is offering at 6 per cent. per annum against Government Paper.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day, owing to the slight improvement in Silver and slightly stronger accounts from Calcutta, has shown rather more firmness, and although the Banks have not advanced their buying rates they have shown a willingness to draw at a partial rise of 1-16d. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	...Rs. 9 1-16d. to ⅛	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	..Rs. 9 9-16d. to ⅛	,,
Credits ,, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 9 9-16d.	,,
Documents ,, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 9⅝d.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate may be quoted at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. premium and 60 days' sight at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains in the same position. There is nothing of any importance doing, but values are steadily maintained. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101¼.

The SHARE MARKET is firm, especially for Spinning and Weaving Companies' shares, but the extent of business passing is not large. Banks are unaltered, and in Land Companies the movements are restricted to an advance of Rs. 50 in Mazagons and Rs. 5 in Port Cannings. In Press Companies we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 in Mofussils and Broach Cotton Co. and Rs. 10 in Berars. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we advance our quotations Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey, Hindustan, Jewraz Balloo, Manockjee Petit, Oriental and Prince of Wales, Rs. 10 in Bombay United, and Rs. 15 per share in Colabas and Flemings.

COTTON has been extremely quiet to-day, and with the exception of some small purchases for the local mills at about previous prices, no transactions are reported. Quotations both for New and Old Cotton are unchanged, but there is as little disposition shown to sell as to buy.

SEEDS are unaltered in every respect. Fair arrivals of LINSEED are reported which find buyers at Rs. 6-8½ to Rs. 6-9, and RAPESEED continues nominal at Rs. 7-8. In WHEAT there is no alteration to report.

FREIGHTS remain as dull as ever, the nominal quotation for Liverpool by Steamer being 30s. per ton, but few engagements are being made and business by sail is still a dead letter.

PIECE GOODS business may be considered at a standstill until after the Dewali. The dealers are engaged with the squaring up incidental to the season, and, except for imm ediate wants, decline to enter on fresh transactions.

COALS are steady but quiet, and no further business is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Aera Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	121
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	709
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	695
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105 xd
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	666

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,100	
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	1,300	
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	125 p.s.	2,350	
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		87
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,550	
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	45 p.s*	1,055	
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	255	
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	117½	
Colabs S. and W. Co...	900	1,000	all	40 p.s*	915	
Coorla S. and W. Co...	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s.	965	
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		630
Dhurumsey Spinning...	2,000	all	35 p.s*		940	
Fleming S. and W. Co...	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,215	
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,210	
Hindustan S. & W. Co...	870	1,000	all	50 p.s.	1,075	
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..		900
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	55 p.s*	995	
Khandesh Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,000	
K. Mucoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	909	
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	850	
Madras U. Spinning...	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,175	
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		32½
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	2,500	500	all	..		26
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,305	
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,290	
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..		293
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..		960
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		850
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		850
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	1,000	all	20 p.s*	905	
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	755	
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,130
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,000	1,000	all	..		850
Soondersdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	680 xd	
Do do. ½ Share.	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	905	
Shahpoors S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		990
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..		

*For Share for the half-year

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	25	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.....				4 p. s.	
Mazagon Land	7,500	150	all	..	95
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	0 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	150 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.....	700	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,500	all	32 p.s.	999
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	575
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	42 do	193
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	72
Carwar Co.....	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co.....	500	1,000	all	120 do	675
Dhollera P. and G. Co...	500	300	all	15 do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	352	1,000	all	100 do	915
Fort Press Co.....	250	5,250	50	60 do	1,100
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	300 xd
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,460	100 do	300
Mahomed Press and Ginning Co.....	125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press.....	120	..	1,500	250 do	450
Scinde Press Co., Ld...	600	500	all	120 do	345
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	420
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl,
Volkart's United Press Co.....	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	590

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218	3 0 5	p. c.	281
Do. New £20 shares....	..	£20 13	0 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20 6	7 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 12 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	19 6 9	do.	240

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	2 p.s.		1,975
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct		85
Bombay Saw Mills Co...	600	1,000	all	80 p. s.		600
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.		290 xd
Malabar Company, Ld...	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct		6
Mechanical Build'ngs Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.		530
Scindia and Co.	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct		30
Vegas Patent Slip Co ...	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct		30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 27th October, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	53,213	0	0
Merchandize	53,127	0	0
Other Receipts	5,499	0	0
Telegraph	475	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,11,815	0	0

Corresponding week in October 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	51,706	0	0
Merchandize	65,924	0	0
Other Receipts	763	0	0
Telegraph	517	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,18,910	0	0
Decrease Rs.	7,095	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP GLENBURN, 1,476 tons, Captain W. Hartnell, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE S. S. OONUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast & Cutch, with a general cargo, and three hundred & fifty-three deck passengers.

THE SHIP MORNA, 1,436 tons, Captain W. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (July 14th), with a cargo of 1,955 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. ZANTE, 1,022 tons, Captain H. Shilston arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (October 19th), with the following cargo: 16,530 bags rice, 1,678 bags coreed, 1,041 bags sugar, 38 bundles twine, 8 packages silk, 10 packages piece goods, 354 packages gunny bags, 71 packages tea, 120 packages camphor, 459 packages dry ginger, 65 bags jowar, 320 bales jute, 340 bags grain, 45 bags dall, 5 bundles E. teeth, 449 bags grain. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie Steuart & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
31	Morna	Smith	Liverpool, July 14.
	Zante (s)	Shilston	Calcutta, Oct 19.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Oct 28.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
31	Europe (s).....	Harris	Liverpool.
	Beaun Uamha	Thomson	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Arabia, Serra, to Genoa.
Ship Glenburn, Hartnell, to Calcutta.

The Steamer Zerbino, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
26 Crusader (s).....Purdon'.....Colombo, 18th Oct.
City of Philadelphia..Jarvis Call ...New York, 16th July.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26—Ship Thomas Dana and a Barque (numbers undistin guishable)

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Philadelphia—Mrs. Call, Master Call, Miss Call, and Mr. Marshall, seamen.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Crusader.—Cathcart off Madras wished to be reported.
By City of Philadelphia.—Ship Hesperides in Lat. 40 S.; Long. 4°35 E, from Cape Town to Calcutta. Barque Mayaffa in lat. 6 N. long 88 40 E., from Moulmein to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
28 Africa (s).....Calcutta.
Corbet Castle .....Cape Town.

DEPARTURES.

28 Duke of Argyll(s)...Calcutta.
29 Golden Fleece .....Chittagong.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Europa s—10 cases tobacco, Hunsraj Ramjee.

FROM LONDON.

Deccan s—4 packages hardware, and 1 package cutlery, Allana Abdool Raymon ; 250 casks beer, Eduljee Bazonjee Lakdawalla ; 67 casks beer, and 8 cases cyder, D D Shah.
Teheran s—15 cases tobacco, Suroopchund Kevulchun ; 10 cases tobacco, Antoba Eswantjee
Gwalior s—21 casks portwine, P Nowrojee.
Menzaleh s—10 casks safety fuse, Ebram Peerkhan ; 15 cases medicine, Nathoo Mooljee
Marina s—15 cases sheet iron, Joseph Soares.
Lumley Castle s—100 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co.
City of Poona s—2 casks tabl vinegar, and 62 cases oilmanstore, Bolton and Co ; 2 cases glassware, Allanbux, Suchoo ; 8 packages hardware, and 15 cases school slates, Rabhoy Tyebjee ; 100 pig lead, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 65 boxes tinned plates, Rassomally Lallmeya.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia s—50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Arabia s—75 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts wheat and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 43 bales wool, Nusserwanjee and Co ; 83 bales cotton, Pascoo Dewraz ; 50 bales wool, Sewdass Damoderdass ; 360 cwts coir yarn, Pursotum Dewjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Madras s—6 cwts mother of pearl shells, Joosub Lutiff 6 bales hides, Ebram Peerbhoy ; 6 cases fishmaws, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee ; 7 packages wet dates, Purshan Nowrojee ; 11 bales hides, Mahomedy Allan Co ; 15 bales hides Fuckeermahomed Munjee
Khiva s—10 cwts ivory teeth, Goolamhoosein Currimbhoy ; 62 cwts E teeth, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosein ; 26 cwts E teeth, Currimbhoy Allibhoy ; 2 cwts ivory teeth Currimbhoy Hussenbhoy ; 200 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 75 cwts B horns, Hassum Noor Mahamed ; 5 bales carpets, 9 cases fishmaws and 1 case tortoiseshell, Dawoodbhoy Hussenbhoy ; 5 bales skins, Allarukhia Nuthoo ; 11 bales hides, P Nusserwanjee ; 350 cwts mustardseed, Woomerbhoy Hussain ; 5 bales hides, Mitha Munjee ; 6 bundles hides, Nowrojee Gangjee ; 5 bales skins, and 6 bales hides, Abdool Rahima Esmail ; 160 cwts mother o' pearl shells, Allimahamed Hasum ; 6 cases scootra aloes, 24 packages cloves, and 15½ cwts rough teeth, Currim bhoy Husoonbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—2 boxes silver coins, value of Rs. 11,000, The French Bank.
Deccan s—881 cwts rapeseed, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Achilles s—250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Achilles s—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 27.

Hall, Lieut-Col, Bombay Adjut Genl Dept, on duty, from Poona

OCTOBER 30.

Burrows, Genl, Bombay Adjut Genl, on duty, from Poona.
Beville, Lieut. Bombay 21st Regt N I. on duty, to Poona.
Hume, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 30.

Heath, Capt, Bombay 28th Regt N I, to rejoin to Poona.

OCTOBER 31.

Chick, Capt. Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, to join, to Secundrabad.
Anderson, Lieut, Bombay Royal Fusiliers, on duty, to Deolalee.
Garde, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty to Deolalee.
Hume, Lieut, Bombay R E, from leave, to Kirkee.
Vynyan, Capt, Bengal 40th Regt N I, to join, to Gurruckpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, October 31.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make following appointment :—

Ghirzee Sanitarium—Captain F Karslake, 83rd Foot, to be commandant, vice Captain Kelly.

Surgeon R Bowen is transferred from the officiating medical charge 19th N I to the officiating medical charge 3rd N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot—Colonel J Rose, in extension, to remain in England, from 8th to 31st October, unless previously gazetted to half pay.

Colonel C A Moyle, Commandant Asirgarh, to remain at Poona, from 27th October to 25th November in extension on medical certificate.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

It is notified that as on and after the 1st October, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 p.m., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 p.m.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4 p.m.
Registered Letters up to 3 p.m.
Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office before 4 p.m.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the sorting Branch Post Offices will be 4 p.m., and registered letters at 2 p.m.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 p.m. and up to starting time (7 p.m.), by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CALENDAR FOR OCT.—NOV. 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon..... 5th, 1h. 39'1m. P.M.
First Quarter ...13th, 4h. 35 7m. A.M.
Full Moon .....21st, 3h. 10 5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ....28th, 2h. 56'6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Nov.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 1	All Saints' Day—English Mail expected	6 2	5 25	7 41 m 8 28 a	1 11 m 2 14 a
Fri. 2	.....	6 2	5 25	8 33 m 9 22 a	2 23 m 3 1 a
Sat. 3	.....	6 3	5 24	9 20 m 10 11 a	3 21 m 3 43 a
Sun. 4	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity	6 3	5 24	10 1 m 10 55 a	4 10 m 4 21 a
Mon. 5	.....	6 4	5 24	10 40 m 11 38 a	4 55 m 5 0 a
Tues. 6	.....	6 4	5 23	11 19 m ...	5 38 m 5 38 a
Wed. 7	.....	6 5	5 23	0 19 m 11 57 a	6 18 m 6 18 a

NOTICE.

ALL COVERS intended personally for HIS EXCELLENCY the VICEROY and GOVERNOR GENERAL and PARTY during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "GOVERNOR GENERAL'S CAMP" without the addition of any Post Town.*

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the several Head-Quarters Departments.

O. T. BURNE, Lieut.-Col.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.
Simla, 22nd October, 1877.

*Her Excellency the Lady Lyton.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G.
Lieut.-Col O. T. Burne, C.B.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B. Military Secy.
Dr. and Mrs. Barnett.
Mr. A. Liddell. A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose A.-D.-C.
Mr. C. U. Aitchinson, C.S.I., Foreign Secy.
The Hon. Stuart Bayley, C.S.I. Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr. C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy., (Famine) Public Works Department.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON—CRESWICK—October 31st, at Byculla Church, Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, Talbot Hamilton, Esq., Executive Engineer, West Berar, second son of the late Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, 19th Regt., to Catherine Campbell, eldest daughter of Henry Creswick, Esq., of Hawthorne, Melbourne. No Cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—October 8th, at Dacca, the wife of D. B. Allen, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
COCKBURN—October 25th, at Pabna, the wife of Mr. James Cockburn, of a daughter.
GOUGH—October 25th, at Jhelum, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Gough, of a son.
HECTOR—October 26th, at Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. John Hector, of a son.
MURRAY—October 21st, at Shillong, the wife of T. J. Murray, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
SHARPE—October 26th, at Gondah, Oudh, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Sharpe, of twin boys.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—October 27th, at Ootacamund, Lorne Francis, aged 5 months, son of Captain E. A. Campbell.
DUFF—October 20th, at Seoni, C. P., Malcolm Drummond, son of Jekyl Duff D. S. P., aged 24 days.
GOWANS—October 23rd, at Calcutta, of cholera, John Gowans, 2nd officer Ship Baron Blantyre, eldest son of John Gowans, Esq., Edinburgh.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1877.

THE members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have done well to increase the pay of their Secretary, for it is in a great measure due to his devoted and intelligent labours that the Chamber has attained the high place it now holds in the public estimation. The Report presented at the annual meeting on Tuesday contains a more ample record of good work done than can be found in the Report of any previous year; and any one who merely glances over the long list of important subjects enumerated in it will admit that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce is a very useful institution. Most of the great questions of Indian administration have a close relation to trade and finance, and with these the Chamber is naturally well qualified to deal. Perhaps the most valuable portion of its work during the year was the compilation of statements showing the exact effect of the fall in the price of silver on trade, on remittances, and on prices in India. The Secretary of the Chamber has followed in these statements, and in his letter summarising them, the line of argument which has been frequently put forward in the columns of this paper; but he has worked out far more fully, and with more scientific accuracy than a newspaper can pretend to, the effects of the depreciation which was at one time considered to be a great calamity for India, but which is now generally acknowledged to have done some good to the country by stimulating its export trade. It is in no small degree owing to the exertions of the Bombay Chamber that this conclusion is at last generally acquiesced in both in India and in England, and that the pretentious schemes for altering the currency of this country, which at one time found so much favour in high quarters, are now completely discredited. The India Office has, we observe, paid Mr. Gordon the high compliment of reprinting his letter and the statements accompanying it in a Parliamentary Blue Book for the information of the home public.

The excellent speech of the retiring Chairman, Mr. Donald Graham, suggests a reflection, which may perhaps not be considered out of place, that it is a great pity the Government of this country should deliberately deprive itself of the help it might get from independent English residents in the administration of public affairs. There are living in the great cities of India a large body of merchants and professional men, who in character, wealth, and intelligence, are very far superior to the ordinary English colonists who rise to high places in the colonial Parliaments which have now been granted to nearly all British dependencies. Yet in India these men are entirely shut out from having any voice whatever in the government of the country. There is, to be sure the Legislative Council of Bombay, in which, when the Government has crammed it nearly full of well-regulated officials and obsequious natives, a place is found for one representative of the English community. But anybody who remembers how hopeless was the battle Mr. Graham had to fight during the discussion on the Cotton Frauds Bill will see that the position occupied by the mercantile member of the Legislative Council is really intolerable to men of independent spirit, and we cannot be surprised that one after another they refuse to take part in deliberations of which the result is assured beforehand, and that Government find the greatest difficulty in persuading anyone to hold the office of Legislative Councillor even for a short time. Probably on no question of public importance could the advice and experience of mercantile men have been more serviceable to the State than with reference to the recent interference of Government with the traffic of the railways running through the famine districts. Yet the Government of India and Sir Richard Temple entirely disdained to consult anybody but themselves as to the effect such an illjudged interference with trade was likely to have. They seem to have thought that here was a magnificent opportunity for showing the people of England what wonderful energy they possessed, and how, if India had the misfortune to be cursed with frequent famines, she was also blessed with the rare privilege of being governed by men of such superhuman genius and activity that they could cope with the greatest national disasters. Mr. Graham gives a minute description of the mischief done by this high-handed and arbitrary conduct of the Government. He shows that the general railway traffic was deranged and the line blocked up by an accumulation of wagons towards Sholapore, containing food which was not actually required for the districts to which traders were compelled to send it. He shows also that the scarcity in the Bombay districts of the Deccan was prolonged, and the distress of the people increased, by regulations which raised the prices of grain from Poona to Sholapore above the prices ruling in the worst districts in Madras; and, though he expresses a doubt whether at the same time the stoppage of the export trade of Bombay was wholly due to the inability of the merchants to get wagons to bring down produce to this port, still it is perfectly obvious that that trade was seriously injured so long as the Government detained at various stations up-country hundreds and thousands of tons of produce which had been actually ordered and paid for by exporting merchants in Bombay some time before these new orders of the Government were put into force. Mr. Graham has done, we think, only an act of justice to the late Governor of Bombay by pointing out that the principles of famine administration laid down by Sir Philip Wodehouse and General Kennedy forbade any such interference with trade as Sir Richard Temple afterwards agreed to. These remarks of Mr. Graham fix the personal responsibility on Sir Richard Temple himself, and we cannot help saying that the conduct of the present Governor of Bombay, both in this nuwise interference with trade, and in his refusal to press upon the Government of India the claims of this Presidency to a uniform gauge of railway running through Rajputana, has produced a very painful impression on those who were ready before he came here to give him credit for the possession of much statesmanlike foresight, and who certainly did not anticipate that in his position as Governor of Bombay he would obstruct instead of accelerating the progress of this Presidency. No defence has yet been offered or attempted of the action of Government in monoplosing the railways, except the old one with which we are so familiar, that, when the Government of India said it intended to maintain Free Trade in its management of the famine, it really did not mean what it said. We all know that in India nothing is more common than for the governing class to sing the praises of Free Trade in their public speeches and writings, while in their acts they do everything in their power to thwart it. When they are reproached with this contradiction,—when, for instance, they are asked why they force a Cotton Frauds Act upon merchants who do not want it, their reply is that Free Trade is a very good thing in the abstract, but in this particular instance an exception is desirable. So again, when you come to apply Free Trade to the question of octroi duties, it is blandly admitted that these duties are undesirable in themselves, and inconsistent with an enlightened commercial policy, but, it is added, the people like them, and, therefore we must go on imposing them in defiance of Free Trade. Again, when it is proved that the import duties on English cotton goods are really to a certain degree protective in their operation, and that therefore such duties are so far inconsistent with the declared commercial policy of the Indian Government, it is acknowledged on all sides that the duties in point of principle are indefensible, but, it is added, we want the money, so in this case too we must make an exception to the working of the law of Free Trade. Finally, the same principle has been applied in this instance to the railways. It is quite true that Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple were as emphatic as Sir Philip Wodehouse himself in proclaiming their admiration of Free Trade, but, when the time came for them to apply that principle in its integrity, they shrank from the task, and took refuge in the old arbitrary and barbarous expedient of destroying the trade of a part of the country in which no famine existed, in order to supply the needs of those districts which were suffering from famine. The public must regret that the authorities of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway had not the courage to protest against an interference with their traffic which is not warranted by the Act of incorporation of their Company. They might have pointed to the despatches of Lord Lytton and Sir Richard Temple proclaiming a Free Trade policy, and have shown the Government that their proposed interference would check instead of encouraging the free supply of grain to those parts of the country where it was most needed. Deference to the Government, however, seems to have been too strong a feeling with them, and they sacrificed the interests of Western India in order that the Governor of Bombay might have an opportunity of displaying an energy which became so meddlesome that it may be said to have degenerated into mere fussiness. So completely have they been overridden by the Government that even now they have not obtained permission to get the additional rolling stock declared to be necessary a year ago. The Government has preferred to get a "State reserve" of railway engines, which it will, we suppose, stow away in the Hydraulic Lift in readiness for the next famine. We think Mr. Lang has made no excessive claim when he demands that merchants who have been exposed to serious losses by Sir Richard Temple's way of carrying out the famine policy of the Government of India should be granted some compensation out of the money provided for famine relief; and we hope that those merchants who have suffered losses in this way will press their claim on the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

There is one other subject referred to in the Chairman's speech which is of general interest. In this case again we have an example of the strange craving of the Government of this country to interfere in matters of business which it cannot understand and with which it has no concern. Mr. Graham showed how much injury is done to the Submarine Cable Company by its subjection to Government control, and how much better the line would be worked, both for those who wish to send messages and for the company, if it were allowed to work independently. At present, the rates for telegrams between India and Europe, being regulated to suit the convenience of the Government, who are the proprietors of the costly Turkish line, are really prohibitive of traffic except for very short messages. One might have supposed that the Government would be only too glad to have one line of direct telegraphic communication with England which only passed through British possessions, and could therefore be exempted from the obstructive regulations of the International Convention; but, on the contrary, it has insisted on bringing the Cable under the control of the Convention and fixing the tariff accordingly. This system is especially injurious to newspapers, since it checks their enterprise and places them entirely at the mercy of Renter in the matter of English telegrams; and we are glad to know that the remonstrances of the Press and the Chamber of Commerce have at last awakened the attention of Government to the importance of the question, and that there is a likelihood of some change being made by the introduction of a more liberal tariff, which will multiply traffic tenfold and will enable the public to reap the full benefit of that telegraphic communication with Europe which is now so imperfectly used.

THERE has recently been a remarkable rise in the prices of both Bengal and Malwa opium. The auction sales of the drug by the Government of India in Bengal have exhibited the same symptoms as those which have appeared in the Bombay market, the great emporium of Central India-grown opium; and the result is that, while the Government of India is reaping a handsome profit on every chest sold in Bengal, where the opium trade is entirely a Government monopoly, certain mercantile houses in Bombay are doing the same on each chest exported hence, as they pocket every rupee of profit above the actual price of the opium and the imperial duty which is fixed upon it. The native papers here have been publishing very extraordinary stories of the successful speculations of some holders of opium in this city, and one native firm is credited with having made a fabulous fortune in a few days from the steady upward tendency of the drug. Various rumours have been circulated to account for this

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

LONDON, Oct. 31.

Suleiman Pasha has returned to Rasgrad.

THE CAPITULATION OF KARS.

The garrison of Kars have rejected the terms of capitulation offered them by the Russians, who are now bombarding the place.

THE PENGE CASE.

Miss Alice Rhodes has received a free pardon, but Lewis Staunton and Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Staunton have been sentenced to penal servitude for life for the murder of Mrs. Harriet Staunton at Penge.

THE CHINA TRADE AND CHEFOO CONVENTION.

A memorial signed by a number of influential persons has been presented to Lord Derby, urging him to ratify the Chefoo Convention.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant-General Thomas Maitland Wilson, Colonel of the 63rd Regiment (West Suffolk), has been appointed Colonel of the 96th Regiment, and Lieutenant-General R. Waddy has been appointed Colonel of the 63rd Regiment.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY EXPECTED CRISIS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

At the Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved that no Ministerial modification should take place before the opening of the Chamber of Deputies.

The *Republique Francaise* states, that unless the crisis be speedily terminated, a civil war is inevitable.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 31.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

The same Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Bombay, also left here to-day.

LONDON, Oct. 30, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed in favour of buyers. Surats in favour of buyers.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5½
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs Shirtings	6.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Bar Silver	54½

About £125,000 have been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Antofagasta.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

Latest Messages received up to 8 p.m. yesterday :—

	Greenwich Time.	Average Time in Transit. H. M.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	31st—	1-14 p.m. 0 42
„ Turkey (do.)		nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	31st—	2-45 p.m. 0 51
FROM CONTINENT OF EUROPE—		
Via Teheran (perfect) ..	30th—	5-55 p.m. nil.
„ Turkey (do.)		nil.
„ Suez (do.) ..	31st—	12-30 a.m. nil.
FROM AMERICA—		
Via Teheran (perfect))		
„ Turkey (do.) }	30th	nil.
„ Suez (do.))		
FROM CHINA—		
Via Amoor (perfect) ...		nil.
„ Singapore (31st—10 p. m.		
FROM AUSTRALIA—		
Via Singapore		nil.

INDIAN BRANCH.

	Max. Hrs.	Mts.	Min. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta	4	34	0	6
„ Galle	3	38	0	56
„ Kurrachee ..	1	36	0	1
„ Madras	0	36	0	2

WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 31.

(Madras Time.)

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind calm., ther. 83, bar. 30·86. Fall of rain 47 cents.

BANGALORE, 4-26 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. N., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 4-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. E ther. 86, bar. 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind N. E. light, ther. 88.

RAIN, CROP, AND RELIEF WORKS REPORT FOR MYSORE AND MADRAS.

We learn that from Sattara and Sholapore more favourable reports of the state of the weather have been received. In Madras the north-east monsoon has at length burst in the following districts: Kistna, Nellore, Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevelly; it is not yet reported to have burst in Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, or Ganjam, though in North Arcot and Godavery it is doubtful whether it has done so or not. From Mysore, the rainfall at Bangalore is stated to be 2·46 inches, at Mysore 1·45. The condition of the crops in Mysore generally is good, but jowari in parts is suffering from the continued wet weather. Ordinary rice at Bangalore sells at 12¼ to 13 lbs. the rupee; ragi at 18 to 19 lbs. per rupee. The rise in the price is said to be owing to reduced imports. The number of persons on relief works is 78,478, being an increase of 5,276 on the numbers of last week. On gratuitous relief there are 72,838, being a decrease of 45,919, or 18 per cent. on last week's numbers. A further reduction of 2,00,000 in the number on the Madras relief works is reported for the past week.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 9 1-16 to 1d.	per Re.
Do. at 6 months' sight	...1s. 9 3-16 to 1d.	„
Credits, „ „ „	...1s. 9 9-16d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 9¼d.	„

NEGOTIATIONS for the surrender of Kars were it seems, really opened, but terms could not be arranged. The end, however, cannot now be far distant. The news from the seat of war in Bulgaria is curiously meagre. We hardly know what to make of the bare announcement that Suleiman Pasha has "returned to Rasgrad;" but, as former telegrams spoke of fighting near Rustchuk, we may infer from what we are now told that the Turks have been obliged to abandon the attempt to prevent the re-investment of Rustchuk, and have retreated to Rasgrad, leaving the Russians to re-occupy their old positions at and about Kadikoi. Stattitza, the place "in the rear of Orchanie" to which the Russians were reported in yesterday's telegram to have penetrated, lies to the east wards of Sofia on the Roumelian side of the Balkans. The Russians must have reached it either from Loftcha by way of the Troyan Pass, or by following up the course of the river Vid.

An important limitation as regards expenditure has been made by the Government of Bombay in its instructions to the Drainage Commission. The Commission is requested to recommend the best drainage scheme it can get hold of to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, but the cost of the scheme is "not to exceed 50 lakhs of rupees."

THE Governor is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day by the ordinary train. His Excellency will stay at the Secretariat till the 6th inst., when he goes to Malabar Point.

MR. W. G. PEDDER is, it seems, to resume for a time at least, his appointment of Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, there being no other appointment at present available for him. Mr. Grant goes to Nassick, displacing Mr. Nairne. This shifting of officers occurs at a most inconvenient season of the year for the Bombay Municipality, as the Budget for 1878 has to be submitted to the Corporation next week; and the question may well be asked why, if Mr. Pedder was not wanted for special duty, the Bombay Government could not have let him remain at home in peace till the end of his leave?

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, on Wednesday, the 7th day of November 1877, at midday.

A GOOD deal of preliminary work has been done this year at Simla in preparation for launching the new Indian Marine; but it is still doubtful, we hear, whether the new order of things will be in working order before next April. A code of Marine Instructions, however, has been drawn up in the Military Secretariat, and is now in the press; and papers making all necessary recommendations as to the *personnel* of the new service, its leave and pension rules, and so on, are before Government.

WE hear that the Florio Steam Navigation Company, which has its head-quarters at Palermo, and runs lines of steamers to Brindisi and Venice, to Odessa, and to various sea ports in the Levant and on the African coast, is to be at once amalgamated with the Rubattino Company, and that the united companies intend to run frequent steamers from Bombay through the Suez Canal to Brindisi and Venice, as well as to Genoa and Naples. These steamers will prove formidable rivals to those of the P. and O. Company, as the Italian Government will no doubt prefer giving its mail contract to an Italian line to continuing it to an English company. Steamers specially adapted for the Indian service will, it is understood, be built for the new line, though the Florio Company has already two or three passenger steamers fitted for a tropical climate.

WE hear that Mr. I. D. Walker and Mr. Webbe left Bombay yesterday evening for Secunderabad, where they will stay some little time. They will afterwards visit Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Calcutta, returning to England by way of Bombay, so that it is probable they may play in another cricket match here a month or two hence. The Lucknow go on to Madras and Ceylon, and thence to Australia and China, and home by way of America.

SERGEANT MAJOR THOMPSON, of the 67th Foot, was lately, under the new Army regulations, recommended for a commission as Sub-Lieutenant in the corps. The commission from the War Office has been received, and Mr. Thompson will, for the future, be borne on the strength of the regiment as Sub-Lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT HAINES has been appointed aide-de-camp to his father, Sir P. Haines, in the place of Captain MacCall, who goes home on six months' leave.

MR. W. JENKYNS, who has been officiating as Joint-Commissioner at Ladakh, goes as Assistant-Commissioner to Peshawar.

THE amount of cash in the reserve treasury of the Government of India on the 25th instant was Rs. 35,71,102.

A FATAL accident took place near Srinugur on the 17th October, which proves that shooting in the precipitous hills of Kashmir is accompanied by some of the dangers of Swiss mountaineering. From the *Pioneer* we learn, that Lieut. R. L. Edwards, of the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, who had been sent from Peshawur to Murree on sick leave, went on to Srinugur, and started out with two shikaries for *barasingha* shooting. Seeing a fine stag, he fired a shot, but missed, and in his eagerness, started in pursuit along a narrow snow-covered ledge. The snow yielded to his weight, and after a short struggle to regain his footing, he fell down the precipice. After two hours' difficulty the shikaries found the body in 1,000 feet below the ledge from which the shot had been fired. The appearance of the body showed that Mr. Edwards had fallen head foremost upon the rocks, and death must have been instantaneous, the vertebræ of the neck being dislocated. The skull also was terribly fractured, but there were no other marks of injury observed. The natives brought the corpse into Srinugur, and, after the usual formalities, it was buried in the Shaikh Bagh on the 22nd. Mr. Edwards was only 25 years of age, and was a man of exceptionally powerful physique. He had been little more than a year in India.

WE regret to have to announce the deliberate suicide at Mussoorie of Mr. Robert Mackinnon, one of the sons of Mrs. Mackinnon, of the Old Brewery. The unfortunate young man had been for several months under treatment for mania; and on the 21st October he managed to evade the watch that was generally kept over him, and swallowed a quantity of cyanide of potassium; death was almost instantaneous. The greatest sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mackinnon and the deceased's family, all of whom are highly esteemed in Mussoorie.

A RATHER singular omission has been discovered in the new Code of Civil Procedure which is likely to be brought before the High Court as soon as it re-opens. Section 51 provides that a plaint "must be subscribed by the plaintiff and his pleader," but nowhere in the code can a provision be found enabling any one holding a power of attorney from the plaintiff to subscribe a plaint. As so much business is carried on in India by persons holding powers of attorney from others, the sooner this defect in the code is supplied the better, unless the High Court can give such an interpretation to Section 51 as shall enable those holding powers of attorney to subscribe plaints.

THE *Englishman*—The latest outrage of the Jowakis must, we should think, have convinced the authorities at Simla that a blockade, however strict, will be an utterly inadequate measure for the chastisement of that troublesome tribe. Since the late British counter raid, for such alone can we consider it, the outrages perpetrated by them have become more frequent and daring than before; and for a few days previous to their attack on the guard at Shahkot, they had been specially active and audacious. On Sunday, the 21st, they attacked the village of Ghorizai near the main road, and killed and wounded several of the inhabitants; and on Monday, the 22nd, they attacked another village, but were beaten off. Again, on the night of the 23rd, they attacked the village of Kumnar, killed and wounded many of the police and villagers, and succeeded in lifting a number of cattle. The attack on the guard at Shahkot, which resulted in the loss, on our ride, of six men, including a non-commissioned officer killed and six wounded, occurred on the night of the 25th. That it should have been made, and with such a result, is in the highest degree disgraceful to the Frontier authorities and damnatory of the shilly-shally policy of the Government. It is not many days since the public were assured that the Jowakis were insignificant. If this is the case, all we can say is that it is the more disgraceful to the Government that they are allowed to go on for weeks carrying fire and sword into our villages and annihilating our outposts with almost absolute impunity. Our own impression is that these Jowakis are the cats-paws of other Afridi tribes, and that the longer we delay to take effective measures to strike terror into them and their neighbours, the more powerful will be the combination with which we shall ultimately have to reckon. We trust that, whatever measures may be taken for the future peace of the Frontier, the retention of substantial hostages from among the refractory tribes will be included among them. Nothing short of this, or the occupation of their country, which is probably out of the question, will produce any permanent effect.

SOME time ago a school of industry was started at Hyderabad for the purpose of teaching the people the use of machinery, and the manufacture of furniture, clocks, and other useful articles. But by degrees the school was converted into an arsenal. At first only small bore guns were made, the 1st Regiment of Hyderabad infantry being armed with weapons manufactured at the school. Lately, the manufacture of ammunition was added to the industries taught, when Sir R. Meade seems to have thought it time to interfere, for he has now ordered the school to be closed, and the machinery to be removed to the Public Works Department workshops.

IT is stated that in 6 districts out of 8 in Madras rice is cheaper than it has been for four months past while the same remarks hold good for 7 districts out of 8 with the other grains. The general fall in prices since September is very suggestive. Ragi in Bellary has gone from 6¾ seers the rupee to 11½, and in several districts the fall is only less great. By the middle of November we may fairly expect a still further and considerable decline.

IT has not, of course, passed unnoticed, that no officers of the Madras Army have been selected for special employment in the famine districts; and as no satisfactory solution was forthcoming of what appeared to be a strange phenomenon, opposed to the usual routine of official procedure as well as to the interests sought to be served, the public were left to draw their own conclusions. The one thought to be most obvious was suggested, that the Supreme Government was only carrying out its policy of snubbing the Madras services all round, and that not even the Army was permitted to escape from the contempt, as it was thoughtlessly supposed, with which every one in Madras was held. In the absence of all explanation, perhaps these uncharitable conclusions were inevitable; but the *Madras Times* has exploded the delusion which has been entertained on this subject to the prejudice of the higher powers, and has enlightened the public as to the true reason of officers from all the other Presidencies and Provinces being indented for to assist in the new famine organization of the sister Presidency. We presume that the explanation advanced by that journal in the following paragraph may be accepted as authoritative:—"There have been several allusions lately in our own columns and elsewhere to the folly of bringing officers and their tats from the other end of India on Famine Relief duty, and of not employing Madras officers. Perhaps it is not generally known that the latter are not employed because the Madras Commander-in-Chief, Sir Neville Chamberlain, refuses to allow them to accept the offers which it was proposed to make. Perhaps, too, our readers are not generally aware that it is credibly reported that Colonel Colley, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, had almost an angry dispute with the Commander-in-Chief on the subject. Lord Lytton, we are told, very naturally wished to employ officers on the spot knowing the people and the language, and to be had for less money than those brought from the Punjab; but the Commander-in-Chief was inexorable. We are not going to give an opinion as to whether, as head of the Madras Army, Sir Neville, was right or wrong, but we think it ought to be known that it is not the fault of the Supreme Government that no Madras officers are employed, and that no sort of slight was intended to the Madras Army by this calling in of outsiders."

A LETTER from Umballa in the *Statesman*, written by its sporting correspondent, gives a dark picture of the "meet" this year at that station, which will be read with regret by all the friends of genuine sport. The writer says, "From the quietness of Dehra to the rampant rowdyism of Umballa is a transcendence only to be realised by personal observation, and I must fairly admit that the doings at this now far-famed meeting are not quite in accordance with the ethics laid down by the 'powers that be,' or at any rate the saturnalia that have been indulged in are regarded by them with averted eye. The fixture was bound to meet with substantial support on account of the great improvements effected in the arrangements, the proverbial hospitality of the gallant defenders of the place, and the tempting lumps of added money; and, concurrent with these reasons, the sure and certain find of eligible plungers who now-a-days are as carefully attended to by the "Corinthians" as the late Marquis of Hastings was by Mr. Padwick; but the intense gambling spirit that has broken out is quite abnormal, at least in this country, and the fearful excitement and greed of gain displayed in the lottery-room renders that densely daily and nightly crowded resort a perfect pandemonium, and the sight of a lot of demons clutching at one another's throats for money quite beggars description. The only thing that could give one an adequate idea of the scene, would be Dante's Inferno crowded with chattering devils, illustrated by Gustave Doré. One celebrated turfite tells me it really is not safe to go to the lotteries without a six-shooter and bowie-knife; altogether it is an assemblage of *enfants terribles* some of whom will, unless something turns up, become *enfant perdus* on the 30th, which is the day fixed for settling."

THE annual address to the students of the Madras Medical College was recently delivered by Professor L. D. Maloney, from which we make the following extract:—

To one intimately acquainted with the ills to which flesh is heir, the dangers with which it has to contend, and the limitation of our knowledge regarding the laws of disease, there is indeed cause for humility. Although some diseases, once considered fatal, have now been treated with success, and efficient remedies found for others still baffle human skill; the laws that govern them are yet undiscovered, and their treatment must still be regarded as tentative. Phthisis, at one time considered incurable, is now frequently arrested and even completely cured. Dysentery, once the scourge of armies and one of the chief causes of mortality in unsanitary camps and garrisons, has now ceased to be a destructive disease. Scurvy, the mortality from which during two centuries "has exceeded in quality by battles, wrecks, and all casualties of sea life put together," is now of comparatively rare occurrence where proper hygienic measures are adopted. Yet cholera still stands, like the angel of death, dark and inscrutable. We know not its origin nor the laws of its diffusion, deadly as is its poison we are ignorant of its nature, and the treatment that succeeds in one epidemic is of no avail in another. It is hoped, in the present rapid progress of science, that the nature of the poison of cholera may soon be discovered; but even should such a glorious advance be made, there will remain sufficient grounds for humility in the inherent weakness of the human frame. To dust we must return, and sooner or later the bodies we have clothed with such care must be laid low; nor can all our knowledge reveal to us under what conditions our spirits will exist when we have shaken off this mortal coil. How well then does humility befit us to form the principle and unceasing study. Cultivate a humble and cheerful spirit, be ready to acknowledge the good that exists in all, and to make allowances for the errors to which all are so liable. Humility will also dispose you to recognise new truths, and, aware of the imperfection of all that is human, not to cling blindly to preconceived notions, but keep your mind ever open to the reception of new ideas, enlarged views, and more advanced theories, always remembering how little we really know, and how much we have yet to learn.

A PAMPHLET was some time ago published in Ceylon with the title, "State of Religion in Jaffna," for the purpose of showing up the hypocrisies of some of the Christian converts, in which the prejudiced writer tells the following story: "A certain convert, desirous of having an increase to his pay, which he was getting from the missionary, arranged a certain scheme with his father and went to the missionary's house. While he was talking to the missionary, his father rushed in, foaming with pretended anger, followed by a cooly carrying a basket containing broken pots and pans, mingled with boiled rice, fruits, and other such things. The angry parent points to the basket and addresses the missionary thus:—'Sir, are these the good habits which you have taught my son?' The missionary turns to the convert for explanation, and he explains thus, 'Sir, I went home for my food. I found this pagan of a father offering the rice and fruits now before you to Varian, a devil, for whom a place is assigned in our compound. I am a Christian; I cannot eat things offered to devils. With a kick of my foot I dashed the pots and pans against each other, and strewed the rice and fruit on the ground.' The missionary was pleased with the explanation and drove the father out, saying, 'Out, out, you pagan, out with you.' The scheme succeeded. The deluded missionary raised the convert's pay, and a few months afterwards procured him Government employment. This famous convert now openly sports in a copious application of the sacred ashes from the crown of his head down to his knees. He made a pilgrimage to Katragama. He fasts every Friday and on the third asterisms of each month, and is frequently seen at Skanda Swamy's. He boasts that he has no equal in caste or in his zeal for Sivaism."

THE *Madras Times*—Certain faults mark the Presidency arrangements in regard to making laws and regulations. There is no set time for making or amending laws and a time when this shall not be done. All depends upon the convenience and wish of the Governor for the time being, and upon accidental circumstances which, we contend, ought not to possess influence over so important a matter as legislation. For instance, after hanging about for years, the Madras Municipal Bill was taken through Council in the end first at a hand canter and going on to a fast gallop, simply because the Hon. P. Macfadyen wished to leave for Europe by a steamer of a certain date. The interests of the tax-payers were held of little account in comparison with the convenience of an individual. This ought not so to be. One of the most urgent occasions for reform in India is in connection with the respective (so-called) Legislative Councils. If, in April next, increased power over finances, with additional burthens, is given to us, without a commensurate broadening of the Council constitution, then the last state of this Presidency and others will be worse than the first. The time has come for a radical change in this respect, and, at least, as much power as is given to the general public in Crown Colonies, the power of criticising financial arrangements and seeking an explanation of governmental actions, should be granted.

MR. G. C. STENT, in the Journal of the North China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, has a paper on eunuchs, from which we extract the following:—"The Emperor of China is the only *man* who resides in the palace at Peking. One man, only, in that vast enclosure! Well may he be styled the "solitary man!" What a life, too, for the ladies! Incarcerated; shut out from the world, what is the palace but a gorgeous prison for them? Seeing none of their male relatives, and only at long intervals their female ones, all their nearest and dearest home ties must be severed; the most sacred feelings of the heart must become withered and parched up for want of the nourishment necessary to foster them. Hearing nothing from the outside world, but what is filtered through the lips of eunuchs—for all they can gather of what goes on beyond their prison *walls must* come to them through that source—what wonder is it that we hear of heart-burnings, palace intrigues, and struggles for supremacy; each one striving to be favourite so that she can forward her own interests or those of her never-more-to-be-seen relatives. And, lastly, what a life for the eunuchs! Their position must be worst of all. One is at a loss to know which to pity most, the Emperor in his solitary grandeur, the ladies in their gorgeous imprisonment, or the eunuchs in their deprivation of all that constitutes what may be essentially termed manhood. From everything we can learn regarding eunuchs, but one conclusion can be drawn as to their origin, and that is, polygamy; were it not for that eunuchs would be as rare as unicorns. With this fact in front of us, the question naturally arises in our minds, "how about polygamy in the West? If the Mormons, who are polygamists, are left to themselves, will they not hereafter introduce eunuchs?" Revolting and painful as the idea may be, one cannot avoid the reflection that they are gradually trending in that direction; that there is but a step between them and the eastern polygamist, and unless they awake to the error of their ways, or are compelled to reform, that step—in the common course of events—*must* eventually be taken."

THE Madras Correspondent of the *Pioneer* summarises a case, curious and specially interesting in this country, which has, he says, "just been occupying the attention of the gentlemen of the long robe" (what a delightful penny-a-linerism that is). Dr. Maclean, our great musical genius, had a pair of ponies he wished to get rid of. 'Per'aps he did not like the oss, per'aps he was a scru;' I do not know. But he wanted to sell the animals. So he sent them to the livery stables, where they ate much gram at famine prices, and, after the manner of other ponies thus situated, did not find a ready purchaser. After a short time Dr. Maclean did what owners are compelled to do in similar circumstances. He resolved that it was better policy to sell cheap than to pay a heavy bill for fodder. Therefore he told the stable-keeper to put them up again and let them go at a certain low figure. Put up they were, and bought they were—by the stable-keeper himself. Very soon afterwards they were sold to another gentleman for a higher sum. Thereupon Dr. Maclean puts the stable-keeper into court, pleads that he had no right to buy in the ponies, claims from him the full sum he received from the last purchaser, and—wins his suit hands down. The verdict has caused considerable surprise. That the beasties are really worth the price given *to* the stable-keeper by the third party there is little doubt; therefore, it follows they were bought in at auction below their real worth—that is to say, their real worth, supposing any one wanting ponies had been present. But the value of an article has been laid down by no mean authority as the sum it will fetch; and as a matter of fact no one at the auction bid within Rs. 50 of the sum at which the stable-keeper bought them in. It was Dr. Maclean's misfortune that no one in search of ponies happened to attend; otherwise, he would probably have got more than the limit. But as none such were there to bid, what was there wrong in the stable-keeper buying them himself? In England there is, I think, a special law against such proceeding, but out here there is none, and in the absence of special law, it is not easy to see how the stable-keeper offended. He bought the ponies purely as a speculation, and, a fortnight after, sold them for Rs. 100 more than he gave. Long before this is in print the case will have been settled on appeal, and probably the decision of the lower Court will be reversed. Of course, it is quite another question whether a stable-keeper, or any other auctioneer, acts wisely in buying in at his own auction. The practice can scarcely tend to inspire confidence in owners, and is liable to great abuse by unprincipled men. In the present case, however, there is no suggestion of *mala fides*."

AN officer, proceeding to his station in the famine districts on duty, has published his observations while on the road, and the painful impressions made upon him by the desolation and death he witnessed are vividly and impressively described. He says,

From Madras to Bangalore—from Purgatory to Paradise,—at least such seemed the transition from the dreary black cotton country to the green, undulating high lands and the wealth of tropical foliage, the cool, refreshing breeze, and the ever-varying scenery we sped on, on our southward route. My journey was through a country carpeted for miles with the small yellow blossomed acacia, and large cultivated tracts that dispelled my belief in the existence of a famine. What famine is there in these parts? A sudden swerve of the cart as the animals shy at something on the road, a horrid "scrunching" sound, and a sickening smell follow, and I get down impelled by an irresistible fascination to see the following sight.

On the edge of a lake stood a stone temple, the relic of a bygone superstition, with its shafts and columns sculptured with gods and goddesses, and here at the foot of the steps lay three ghastly human shapes,—a man, woman, and child stone dead, with their shrivelled limbs, sunken eyes, and protruding ribs telling of the sufferings they had undergone, before death had given them a happy release from pain. Here they had come, probably from a distance, to beg for aid from their gods when all earthly help had failed them—sublime but unavailing faith—glorious but childishly simple belief! And the rifled hand of the man still clutched a paper in which was wrapped some red lead with which he had probably intended to touch up his deity as a propitiatory prelude to his prayers. What a ghastly mockery of religion it seemed! There was the hideous image to which the sculptor had given a stony stare, and a sickly grin, daubed over with red, and there at its feet three dusky human corpses, three grinning skulls, a whole family now a festering mass of putrefaction, already the prey of the vultures, and anon will Death's ghastly crew. And there in the bushes beyond, waiting for me to go, and lick up the chaps, was the veriest scarecrow of a dog to whom the ill-wind had blown a rich breeze. We read much of the fate of Jezebel, but when that horrid feasting was thus brought home to one in reality it was sickening. I shot that dog; poor wretch, it was not his fault, he but followed his instinct of self-preservation, Nature's first law, but he paid the penalty of his sacrilegious meal. It is difficult to describe such sights, and I fear that in many a hideous nightmare of the future, these three figures, stiff and stark, will mouth and grin at me, and I shall again see those dusky faces, and the jeering god with his vermilion daubed face, and hear the death howl of the dog and the startled flight of the carrion-crows. It is natural, perhaps, to smile at the credulity of these ignorant heathens dying at the feet of a god of stone, while they proffer them a tribute of rice, unconscious of their sincerity; but the question is one that would puzzle wiser brains than theirs or ours. It is easy enough to dismiss the matter with a sweeping assertion that it is a mystery of which the solution is not vouchsafed us, and that we are to accept it as such, and bow to the decree that ordains that thousands of our fellows should perish after horrible and prolonged suffering, and that we are infidels if we dare to question the dark decrees of an inscrutable Providence. But I contend that this, to us, unfathomable, needless decimation of mankind in these parts with the attributes of mercy and love! How 'justify the ways of God to man?' It is easy enough for the clergy from their high standpoint to denounce the 'shallow and infidel writers of the Press,' who presume to look for motives and objects: but in these days of careful analysis and inquiry into cause and effect, it is difficult to stifle doubt and criticism by laying down as a broad principle, that all must be for the best, and that these are mysteries beyond our intellectual grasp. One might assume that one object is the opening up of a new field for missionary labour, were it not for the fact that Christianity sits ill on empty stomachs, and that in this country it has a market value—the increased payment of a two-anna bit converting the hitherto staunch Catholic into a zealous Baptist, or *vice versa*. It would be probably deemed rank heresy to suppose that its objects were, to create a few C. C. B. and Famine Commissioners; to transport a few Bengalees to Madras and foster the ill feeling between the Presidencies; to open up the resources of the south by means of enforced labour on famine relief works "of acknowledged utility;" and last but not least, to convert officials of all the branches of the service into *chefs de cuisine* on the famine kitchens and undertakers in general to famine camps.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

RAILWAY CONFERENCE IN CALCUTTA.

The General Railway Conference, referred to in last year's Report, was directed to meet in Calcutta in the beginning of February last, for the discussion of matters connected with Railway business, including such general subjects as the simplification and reduction of fares, and of the tariffs for goods traffic, and enquiries were made whether there were any Railway matters which the Chamber wished to bring to the notice of the Conference, and of which the discussion would, in the opinion of the Chamber, be beneficial. Your Committee considered that a considerable reduction in the G. I. P. Railway Company's goods tariff was necessary, and would in the highest degree be beneficial to the country, and they therefore proposed doing themselves the pleasure of submitting to the Conference a representation on the subject, which would be forwarded before the Conference assembled. But on the 19th of January last, a telegram was received from the Government of India intimating that the Conference at Calcutta would be postponed for some months, in consequence, it was understood, of the pressure of the famine traffic upon the Railways. No announcement has since been made as to the propable time when the Conference will assemble.

THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.

The Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877, passed the Legislative Council on the 3rd of March. This new Bill was an objectionable on principle, and unnecessary, as the present Act IX. of 1863, and contained provisions which would be found to be equally inoperative, and capable of still greater oppression. New offences were created by it, and dangerous principles of law introduced. Section 19 provided that it, should not be necessary in any proceeding for any offence under the Bill to prove an intent to defraud any particular person,—a provision which was certain to lead to great hardship in the districts. Under the existing law the person who actually committed an offence under the Act was punishable only on conviction, and confiscation of the cotton could only take place after the real offender had been convicted of fraudulently dealing with it. But under the new Bill it was not necessary for the Inspector of Cotton, who was authorised to seize and detain any cotton, wherever the same might be, to obtain a conviction against any person of fraudulent intention, and the cotton might, in the discretion of the Magistrate or Court, be confiscated or destroyed. Powers so arbitrary and formidable, vested in the discretion of Inspectors of Cotton in the districts, and in Magistrates or Courts, might, it was obvious, be exercised to the ruin of innocent persons, and become most prejudicial to the cotton trade.

The principle of the new Bill was entirely different from that of the Act of 1863. It created a new class of criminal offence, which was not in itself criminal, and it did not define what the offence was. Section 13, para. (a) said that any person who fraudulently or dishonestly adulterated or deteriorated cotton by mixing therewith seed, dirt, stones, or other foreign matter, should be liable to the punishments mentioned para. (b) of the same section that any person who fraudulently or dishonestly mixed cleaned and uncleaned cotton, or cotton of different varieties, or qualities, in one bale, should be liable to punishment; and, para. (c) of the same section, any person who fraudulently or dishonestly increased or attempted to increase the weight of cotton by exposing it to dew was also subject to punishment. All these penal offences were thus made to depend on the words "fraudulently or dishonestly," yet there was no definition in the Bill of what constituted fraudulent or dishonest adulteration, or deterioration, or mixture, or increased weight, their interpretation being apparently left entirely to the discretion of the Inspectors of Cotton, and such Magistrates or Courts as would try the cases.

Section 22 of the new Bill authorized the proceeds of special taxation levied under the Bill upon the cotton trade to be applied to the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation and manufacture of cotton, although expenditure on these objects, even when the funds were supplied by the State, was contrary to the enlightened policy of the Government of India, declared in the Resolution of the 11th November, 1874.

After the passing of the Bill, your Committee convened a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, which the mercantile community of Bombay, European and Native, was invited to attend to consider the new Bill. The meeting, which was held on the 23rd of March, was numerously attended, and the following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this meeting protests against either the continuance of the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act No. IX. of 1863 on the Statute-Book, or the new Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877, which passed the Legislative Council on the 3rd March, 1877, becoming law, for the following reasons:—

That the cotton trade of Western India considers that special legislation is useless and unnecessary, the general criminal law already providing sufficient remedies, and there is, therefore, an injustice in burdening the trade with any part of the cost of the establishment maintained for the purposes of the Act.

That special legislation is indefensible as contrary to the principle that the State shall not interfere to protect experts.

That the working of the existing law has been harsh and vexatious, and that the new Bill contains provisions which will be found equally inoperative, but capable of still greater oppression; and

That if special legislation is persisted in on the ground that it is necessary for the protection of national interests, the expenses of working it should be borne by the State.

2. That, in particular, apart from the unnecessary provisions and the objectionable principles of this special legislation the new offences created, and the arbitrary powers of confiscation given under the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877, are certain to lead to extreme hardship, and this meeting, therefore, protests against Sections 6 and 14 of the Bill which empower the Magistrate or Court to confiscate and destroy any adulterated cotton, wherever it may be found; and it further protests against Section 22 of the Bill which authorizes the proceeds of special taxation upon a particular, and already overburdened, trade, to be applied to the purpose of promoting and improving the cultivation and manufacture of cotton.

3. That the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce be requested, on behalf of this meeting, to submit the foregoing Resolutions to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with Memorials praying that they will, in exercise of their respective powers, veto and disallow the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877, and that a Petition be presented to the House of Commons, and entrusted to the care of Mr. Fawcett, the distinguished member of Hackney, praying for redress of the grievances to which the cotton trade of Western India is, by useless and unnecessary special legislation, subjected.

These Resolutions were accordingly submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with Memorials praying that they would, in exercise of their respective powers, veto and disallow the Bombay Cotton Frauds Bill, 1877. Should the prayer of the Memorials not be granted, a Petition will be presented to the House of Commons, and entrusted to the care of the member for Hackney.

When the new Bill was passing through the Legislative Council, the member in charge of the Bill alleged that Act IX. of 1863, either as it stood or with some modifications on the same principle, was in accordance with the views of the leading mercantile men in Manchester and Liverpool. Your Committee, on the contrary, had reason to believe that the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, were opposed to any such legislation, and these Chambers were requested to favour this Chamber with their views in regard to its continuance. And should it turn out that their views were opposed to this special legislation, and that the inferences of the member in charge had therefore been erroneous, your Committee hoped that they would kindly communicate the same to Lord Salisbury for his information when considering the Memorial addressed to him. The thanks of the mercantile community of this Presidency are due to these Chambers for the action which they have taken in this matter. They each addressed a Memorial to Lord Salisbury stating that special legislation with regard to the cotton trade of Bombay was oppressive and unnecessary, and praying that His Lordship would withhold his sanction from the Bombay Cotton Frauds Act, 1877.

THE PORT TRUST.

The accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1877, show the expenditure on Revenue Account to have been Rs. 15,86,720-13-3 (which includes Rs. 3,38,299-15-6 for interest payable to Government), and the income Rs. 14,84,437-2-3, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,02,285-13-0.

The ascertained deficits on previous Revenue Accounts were as follows:—

From 26th June, 1873, to 31st March, 1874	...	Rs.	1,64,881 7 3
From 1st April, 1874, to 31st March, 1875	...	„	91,089 13 6
From 1st April, 1875, to 31st March, 1876	...	„	36,455 9 0

The Chairman's Administration Report to 31st March, 1876,—which Budget Estimates showed a deficit to come on Revenue Account in the year to 31st March, 1878 (in which the deficit for the year is estimated at Rs. 2,19,210), will be found in the appendices to this Report.

THE DEFICITS IN THE REVENUES OF THE PORT TRUST.

A General Meeting of the Chamber was held on the 24th of July last to consider, *inter alia*, the growing deficit in the revenues of the Port Trust. At this meeting the following Resolution was passed:—

"That this Chamber observes with anxiety the rapid growth of the deficit in the revenues of the Port Trust. The deficit already amounts to Rs. 3,94,681, and there is a further estimated deficit of Rs. 2,19,210 for the year ending 31st March, 1878, making a total to that date of Rs. 6,13,891; and the uncertainty as to how Government will dispose of this deficit, is a source of considerable anxiety to the mercantile community. The Chamber therefore resolves to urge upon the Government of India the reconsideration of the position of the Port Trust, and to request Government to intimate as soon as practicable how it proposes to deal with this steadily growing deficit."

A letter, in accordance with this Resolution, and with the views of the Chamber, was despatched to the Government of India on the 14th of August; but the Chamber has not yet been favoured with any reply.

BANKRUPTCY LAW OR INSOLVENT JURISDICTION IN THE MOFUSSIL.

A communication was received from the Madras Chamber of Commerce in June last, asking whether there was a Bankruptcy law or insolvent jurisdiction in the

A SHAM FIGHT.

(Bangalore Spectator.)

THERE was a sham fight at Agram on Thursday morning in presence of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in which the whole force in garrison at Bangalore took part. The troops for the attack and defence were allotted as follows :—

Assailants.

4 guns R. H. A.
3 Squadrons 14th Hussars.
A/6 R. A.
Bangalore Volunteers.
(Q. O.) Sappers.
23rd Regiment W. L. I.,
Commanded by Col. Prendergast, V. C., C. B.

Defenders.

R. H. A. 2 guns.
1 Squadron 14th Hussars.
D/6 R. A.
45th Regiment S. F.
36th Regiment N. I.
Under Col. Fulton, 36th Regt. N. I.

Colonel Fulton who commanded the force defending Bangalore was directed to assemble his troops in rear of the Armstrong Butt, while the attacking force was to rendezvous behind the old Armstrong Butt, both at 6 o'clock a. m. It was consequently at a very early hour that drums and bugles began to awaken the sluggards of the station and by the time named in orders all the troops had assembled at their several trysting places except, we must own, the Volunteers, who did not come up till nearly an hour after time. At 7 a. m. a gun was fired testifying that Commander-in-Chief was on the ground and that operations might be commenced. The position selected for the defence was a strong one by nature and was rendered still more formidable by a line of shelter trenches thrown up before day light by the 36th Regiment N. I. The Armstrong Butt may be taken as the centre of the position and here a battery was placed and the 36th N. I. had posted themselves in shelter trenches with two companies of the 45th held in hand, the remainder of this Regiment being behind the crest of the rising ground to the right. The whole front was patrolled by vedettes of Cavalry who, by the bye, advanced to scout—in defiance of previous arrangement—long before the opening gun fired. It will be seen that the ground selected for the defence was a very strong one, being along the crest of rising ground, with a full view of the country beyond and broken ground—the Quarries—in the immediate front. The attack was as follows. The guns R. A. had previously taken up a position behind some earthworks in advance of the old Armstrong Butt. Behind them, and under cover of Rosewood were the 23rd Regt. W. L. I. and the Sappers with a portion of the B. Rifle Volunteers. As the first gun fired the batteries commenced a heavy cannonade from their shelter-ed position on the opposing guns and on such parts of the infantry as could be seen. Under cover of the smoke the 23rd and Sappers advanced in the new attack formation, availing themselves of the very ample cover which the ground—which is here intersected with water courses and small ravines,—everywhere afforded. In the meantime a squadron of Hussars showed itself on the extreme left of the attack and made demonstrations against the enemy's right, drawing h's attention and preventing him from sending help to his left centre which was the point of the central attack. Four guns and six companies of the 45th S. F. were thus kept inactive so far as rendering assistance to the centre was concerned, the enemy evidently believing that a flank attack on their right by 3 squadrons 14th Hussars aided by the 4 guns R. H. A. was intended. But this was merely a successful ruse of the assailants, Colonel Prendergast having sent the Horse Artillery and 2 squadrons Hussars with two Companies B. R. V. by the low ground on the right to turn the defenders left flank, a manœuvre which, as we shall see, succeeded. Meanwhile the central attack on the Armstrong Butt developed itself, the 23rd, Sappers and part of the volunteers throwing themselves into the Quarries, taking advantage of every inch of shelter, poored in a tremendous fire into the shelter trenches, the Butt and wherever an enemy exposed himself for a moment, the guns meanwhile firing over their heads. While this attack was progressing and after the reserves had strengthened the line until every rawish vomit-ed out fire and smoke, the 45th who had been attacked by the assailant's cavalry made a flank movement to meet their charge, and were in this position enfiladed by the left of the 23rd, but an umpire was found to order the cavalry out of action and also two companies of the 23rd who had refused the left flank and were firing from shelter and at open files into the serried ranks of the Sherwood Foresters, though these latter had certainly fired a volley at their opponents at short range. While this was going on the right flank attack succeeded as a complete surprise, the attacking R. H. A. guns having turned the right flank and fired point blank into the defenders square, hastily formed. The Hussars were ready in support, and two companies of the B. R. V. were also up on the right flank enfilading the shelter trenches. In this position a hot fire was kept up for some minutes, after which the "cease fire" sounded and the umpires assembled to make their reports. As far as could be gathered the decision was that the attacking force had the advantage, the left of the defender's position having been turned the attacking troops then bivouacked under the crest of the ridge, brandy and sodas flowed and the reverse of blessings were freely invoked on the umpires. While the attackers were thus pleasantly employed, the defenders retired and took up another position on another rising ground some 800 yards behind their first one and were ready again in about half an hour's time. The attack was delivered in a somewhat similar manner to the first plan, but the blow was not dealt with such force and precision as it had been earlier in the day, the 23rd and Bangalore Volunteers advanced again in the attack formation on the right and centre of the enemy while the Sappers attempted to steal round on their right flank, but this time the enemy were ready, their line being at once prolonged by the right and the flank refused; but as a matter of fact these precautions were almost superfluous, the Sappers never being up at good striking distance as their advance was commenced too late to enable them to come up. The line of the 23rd had too many gaps in it and was too lengthened for their fire to have any strong effec, but it was surely an error of judgment in the umpire to order them to retreat while firing—completely sheltered as they were—upon four companies of the 45th Regiment S. F. than whom they were much stronger.

The Sherwood Foresters charged them while retreating according to orders, and then an immense quantity of blank firing took place between the two lines, the Sappers being at the time too far in rear of the rest to give effective help. The "cease fire" then sounded for the second time and once more the Umpires assembled to give in their reports.

It may be remarked that though to be an Umpire is a difficult task and often a thankless one, it cannot be denied that some of these gentlemen seem to consider them-selves advocates for the force with which they are acting and to quite identify themselves with the attack or defence as the case may be. In the first attack, a battery or part of one was limbering up and actually retiring while they were fired upon from a short distance off by the R. H. A., guns that had stolen up on their left flank as before related, but in spite of a message sent by one of the umpires with the attacking forces, fire they were, it is said, never put out of action though they must have been destroyed to the last man. It is natural enough to take sides, and the best of us are but mortal, and this must account for many of the vagaries it fell to the lot of the umpires to indulge in during the day by the umpires yesterday morning.

The parade concluded with a march past H. E. the C-in-C. on the road home, while the troops reached comfortably later than 10 a. m., some corps having halted to refresh the inner man en route. So ended the sham fight at Agram and a very interesting—if not very instructive battle it was.

DR. TYNDALL'S ADDRESS AT BIRMINGHAM.

PROFESSOR TYNDALL delivered his inaugural address on the 2nd Oct. at the Birmingham Town-hall upon accepting the presidency of the Frimingham and Midland Institute for the ensuing year, the conclusion of which we give :

Not in the way assumed by our dogmatic teachers has the morality of human nature been propped up. The power which has moulded us thus far has worked with stern tools upon a very rigid stuff. What it has done cannot be so readily undone; and it has endowed us with moral constitutions which take pleasure in the noble, the beautiful, and the true, just as surely as it has endowed us with sentient organisms, which find aloes bitter and sugar sweet. That power did not work with delusions, nor will it stay its hand when such are resorted to. Facts rather than dogmas have been its ministers—hunger and thirst, heat and cold, pleasure and pain, sympathy, shame, pride, love, hate, terror, awe—such were the forces whose interaction and adjustment during the immeasurable ages of his development wove the triplex web of man's physical, intellectual, and moral nature, and such are the forces that will be effectual to the end. Some may retort that even on my own showing "the power which makes for righteousness" has dealt in delusions, for it cannot be denied that the beliefs of religion, including the dogmas of theology and the freedom for the will, have had some effect in moulding the moral world. Granted; but I do not think that this goes to the root of the matter. Are you quite sure that those beliefs and dogmas are primary, and not derived ? that they are not the products, instead of being the creators, of man's moral nature? I think it is in one of the "Latter-day Pamphlets" that Carlyle corrects a reasoner who declared the nobility of man from a belief in heaven, by telling him that he puts the cart before the horse, the real truth being that the belief in heaven is derived from the nobility of man. The bird's instinct to weave its nest is referred to by Emerson as typical of the force which built cathedrals, temples, and pyramids:

> Knowest thou what wove yon woodbird's nest
> Of leaves and feathers from her breast,
> Or how the fish outbuilt its shell,
> Painting with morn each annual cell,
> Such and so grew these holy piles
> While love and terror laid the tiles ;
> Earth proudly wears the Parthenon
> As the best gem upon her zone ;
> And morn on open mid with haste her lids
> To gaze upon the Pyramids ;
> O'er England's abbeys bends the sky
> As on its friendly shore it spies
> The ark of Thought's interior sphere
> These wonders rose to upper air.
> And nature gladly gave them place
> Adopted them unto her race,
> And granted them an equal date
> With Andes and with Ararat.

Surely many of the utterances which have been accepted as description ought to be interpreted as aspirations, or as having their roots in aspiration, instead of as objective knowledge. Does the song of the herald angels, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and good will towards men," express the realisation and the yearning of a human soul ? or does it describe an optical and acoustical fact, a visible host, an audible song ? If the former, the exaltation and the yearning are man's imperishable possession, a ferment long confined to individuals but which may by-and-bye become the leaven of the race. If the latter, then belief in the entire transaction is wrecked by non-fulfilment. Look to the East, at the present moment, as a comment on the promise of peace on earth and good will towards men. That promise is a dream dissolved by the experience of eighteen centuries. But though the mechanical theory of a vocal Heavenly multitude proves untenable the immortal song and the feelings it expresses are still ours, so be incorporated, let us hope, in purer and more shadowy forms, in the poetry, philosophy, and practice of the future. Thus, following the lead of physical science, we are brought without solution of continuity into the presence of problems, which as usually classified, lie entirely outside the domain of physics. To these problems the acute and penetrative mind are now applying those methods of research which in physical science have proved their truth by their fruit. There is on all hands a growing repugnance to invoke the supernatural in accounting for the phenomena of human life, and the thoughtful minds just referred to, finding no trace of evidence in favour of any other origin, are driven to seek in the interaction of social forces the genesis and development of man's moral nature. If they succeed in their search—and I think they are sure to succeed—social duty will be raised to a higher level of significance, and the deepening sense of social duty will, it is to be hoped, lessen, if not obliterate, the strifes and heartburnings which now beset and disguise our social life. Towards this end great it behoves us one and all to work ; and devoutly wishing its consummation, I have the honour, ladies and gentlemen, to bid you a friendly farewell.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French-Polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated rich crockery, and star-pattern glassware, bagatelle table, (if not previously disposed of by private contract) double barrel gun, a handsome English built open carriage and a buggy, a pair of handsome bay serviceable horses, and a grey charger, child's pony, sets of harness, riding saddle, &c., &c., at the "Crow's Nest," No. 104, Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st November 1877, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of the valuable and handsome drawing, dining and bed-room furniture, bagatelle table, double barrel gun in case by Pritchett, &c., &c., the property of R. COUSIN, Esq., Civil Engineer (proceeding to Europe), and another gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales grey shirtings.
2 ,, orange twist.
6 cases colored prints.
3 ,, turkey red scarfs.
1 ,, white domet.
1 ,, colored domet.
200 boxes bar soap.
On account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Trinacria.

P W—274—1 bale damaged Turkey red twist.
P J L } 91—1 case damaged Manchester flannels.
S L J }

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st Nov. at 3 p. m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, on account of the concerned ex S.S. Ajax.

About 30 tons of Cardiff Coals damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class piano, a handsome English-built open carriage, a serviceable black Australian horse, &c., at Upper Colaba.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriage, horse, &c., the property of Major Layard, comprises rich cut glassware, vegetable dishes, handsome dinner service, best plated bot-water vegetable dishes, a blackwood plate chest containing best plated spoons, and forks with ivory handled knives and forks complete for 12 persons, dining and drawing room furniture, such as dining tables, sideboards, chairs, &c., such as sofa, lady's and drawing-room chairs, a first rate piano by Soundy & Co., centre Ottoman, wine tables, a travelling English cot, washing tables, easy chairs, clothes press, wardrobe, office writing table, Colt's revolver, saloon pistol, towel horse, baba cots, pier table, dispense and cook-room tables, copper cooking utensils, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, a first rate Sympathetic piano, by Soundy and Co., a sweet-toned rosewood harmonium, crockeryware, books, a few collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, a handsome riding pony, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, dressing and bed-room furniture, &c., the property of Captain E. L. MARRYAT, R.E.,

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Carved and French-polished Blackwood Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by J. and P. SCHIEDMAYER, a Rose-wood Harmonium by C. REITZMANN, Single and Four-Light Hanging and wall Argand Lustres, 6 and 8 Light Plated and Glass Stem Chandeliers, Base Lamps, Brussels and Velvet Pile Carpets, flower vases, pictures, table ornaments, etc., etc., at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st Nov., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, comprising thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, cruet stand, tea and coffee service, candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, such as dining, drawing room, pier, writing, and washing tables, conversation and sofa couches, ottoman, drawing-room easy, arm, and without arm chairs, dumb waiter, sideboard, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by J. and P. Schiedmayer, a rosewood harmonium by Reithsimer, brass and iron four-post bedstead, camp cot, baby's cot and cradle, Brussels and velvet pile carpets, single and four light hanging argand lustres, 6 and 8 light plated and glass stem chandeliers, screen, wall brackets, table and hand kerosine oil lamps, flower pots and vases, a double barrelled central-fire gun by Moore, chest of drawers, set of double harness, bathing tubs, &c.

Catalogues are ready, and the furniture is on view.

SALE OF BRASS WIRE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 1st Nov, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser, Cassum Abdool Rahman—

21,000 lbs. brass wire, No. 8 to 30.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a handsome light open carriage, by WYBURN, a strong light double seated circular front buggies, by THOMAS STARTIN, a handsome light mail phaeton by MCNAUGHT and SMITH, a pair of very fast going young bay Arab horses, 14-2½ high, go in double as well as in single harness, a powerful chesnut Arab horse, choice plants, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd November, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at his residence, at Khumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of the late Joseph A. de Lima, Esq., the same comprises thin stem leaf pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated tablespoons and forks in mahogany case, vegetable and hotwater dishes, icepitcher, cruet and pickle frames, waiters, salt cruisers and richly carved blackwood household furniture, such as a dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, drawingroom and pier tables with marble tops, sofa, writing, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, sideboard, chiffoniers, drawing room, easy, predieu and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, a sweet toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, chest of drawers, choral glass English-made walnutwood settee, child's cradles and cots, superior engravings, flower vases, table ornaments, a handsome marble light hanging argand lustres, dining table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpets, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome light open carriage by Wyburn and Co., London, with pole, shafts and lamps.

A handsome light circular front double-seated Brougham by Thomas Startin, with pole, shafts and lamps.

A handsome light Mail phaeton by McNaught and Smith, with shafts and pole.

A pair of very fast going young Bay Arab horses, height 14 2½, go in double as well as in single harness.

A powerful chesnut Arab Horse, sets of plated, mounted, single and double harness.

Catalogues are ready and the furniture is on view.

A VERY DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE of valuable ground with Bungalows, at Punchgunny.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Punchgunny on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November 1877, several lots of valuable cultivable ground with bungalows at Punchgunny, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Chesson.

LOT. No. 1.

A large piece of ground situated at Punchgunny, well stocked with fruit and other trees, admeasuring 29 acres and 15 goontas or thereabouts, with a large pucca built and tiled house, known by the name of "Solsnes" with 12 rooms and verandas on both sides and two cooking and six servants' room attached and three other cutcha built chuppered houses.

LOT. No. 2.

A piece of ground with large trees, and surrounded on all side by a stone wall, admeasuring 3 acres and 33 goontas or thereabouts, situated at Punchgunny, opposite the Post Office, on the high road to Mahableshwar.

LOT. No. 3.

A piece of ground admeasuring 3 goontas adjoining the Lot No 2.

LOT No. 4.

A piece of ground admeasuring 15 acres or thereabouts, situate in the village of Kassumb near Punchgunny.

LOT. No. 5.

A piece of ground admeasuring 5 acres or thereabouts, adjoining the lot No. 4.

Also on the same day at the "Sotness," a quantity of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sideboard, teapoys, chiffoniers, couches, cots, chest of drawers, &c.

The sale of the furniture will commence at 2 o'clock p. m. and that of the landed properties at 3 o'clock p. m.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their rooms in Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1877.

NOTICES.

For Sale.

THE SECOND EDITION OF

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND, CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE HUNDRED PAGES.

THE "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the Work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Times, Aug. 9, 1877.)

MACLEAN'S "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" has reached a second edition within the first year of its publication. It is one of the most scholarly and carefully prepared geide books it has ever been our pleasure to examine. Bombay is indeed a city of singular interest, of world wide beauty and importance of its geographical position as its physical and political history. Bombay, the modern emporium of the commerce of Europe and Southern Asia, represents the mediæval city of Tannah on the Tannah River, of which Bombay harbour is the estuary, and the more famous ancient city of Callian still higher up the river. In fact, as the Tannah River silted up, the great Indian emporium of the seaborne trade between Asia and Europe and Africa had to be successively changed from Callian to Tannah, and from Tannah to Bombay There is thus a complete parallelism between the geology of the Tannah River and the history of India Callian representing the Hindu, Tannah the Mahomedan, and Bombay the European period of Indian history. With such a physical and historical pedigree, Bombay and its neighbourhood cannot fail to abound in facts, the "long results of time," of the profoundest interest, and the highest praise we can give to "Maclean's Guide" is, that it is worthy of the city it so pleasantly and accurately describes.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

Maclean's "Guide to Bombay" is a valuable hand-book. It gives a very full account of the trade and industry, and the system of Government and revenue, of the Presidency, while the "description of the city" contains all that the tourist and resident might need to know. The book is one of the most useful Guides we have seen published in India, and supplies, for Bombay, what Murray's well-known publications do for the principal cities of Europe. With Maclean to lead him by the hand, the English traveller could become thoroughly acquainted with Bombay and its people, its institutions, its public buildings, and its history past and present, in a few days ; and on his return to England he could astonish his bewildered countrymen by the amount of knowledge which he had picked up in so short a time.

Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street.

BANKS.

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Bombay, 10th April1875.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF INDIAN FAMINES. By ALFRED H. BROWN.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office.

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MACHINE BLANKETS,
COARSE AND FINE, 48 inch wide.

IRON STANDING PRESS.
In good order, very strong, with extra power, size of platen 29 by 21.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
BLACK AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,
after a severe competitive trial by the U. S. Ordnance Department in 1873 and 1876, with the best revolvers made, has now been exclusively adopted by the United States Government, and the whole of the United States Cavalry is now armed with them.

It is made to take the English Government Boxer cartridge.

Ammunition for the same may be obtained from the stores of an army in the field.—See General Orders for May, 1877.

Length of barrel 5½ and 7½ inches.

In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL DERINGER REVOLVER,
Especially suitable for the traveller, for personal and house defence.—See *Land and Water* and *Bell's Life*, April 17, 1875.
Weight 12½ ozs.

COLT'S NEW 38-CAL POLICE REVOLVER,
Shoots hard and accurate, even at longer ranges.
4-inch barrel ; weight, 15 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE-BORE DERINGER,
For the Vest Pocket ; weight 6½ ozs.
PRICE LISTS FREE.
ADDRESS—COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES
Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary, Re. 1 per day ; Consultation Rs. 17 Grant, Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Proprietors can attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

GILROY, a powerful and very handsome high-caste Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, a perfectly broken Cavalry charger, up to 14 stone. Rs. 1,500.

ROB ROY, a very handsome bright Bay Arab, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, well proportioned and compactly built, an excellent hack, and would suit as a first charger, up to 12 stone. Rs. 1,000.

FIREFLY, a very pretty Iron Grey Arab Colt, 4 years, 14-1 high, has beautiful paces, splendid form and perfect temper, up to 12 stone. Rs 1,0 0.

Flos-in-ten Grey Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-2½ high, a thoroughly broken Infantry charger, good mover, up to 14 stone. Rs. 550.

A high-caste Bay Arab Horse, aged. 14-1 high, a very good mover has been used to single and double harness. Rs. 300.

A well-bred Chestnut Arab, 9 years, 14-3, is an excellent saddle horse and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A well-bred Bay Arab Horse, 9 years, 14-2 h'gh, a good mover under saddle, and goes well in single harness. Rs. 450.

A handsome pair of Dapple Grey Pegu Ponies, well broken to single and double harness, and well adapted for a Lady to drive. Rs. 90.

A very handsome and well-bred English Grey Mare, 7 years, 15 hands, goes splendidly in single harness, and is a first class Mare for a Dogcart. Rs. 400.

For sale, an English-built horse box in first rate order, strong and well finished, suitable for immediate use. Rs. 60.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Oct. 17 1877.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

MR. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, Government Tent Contractor and Merchant, begs most respectfully to notify for the information of his Constituents in Bombay and the Mofussil in general, that he has, upon his return from Europe, made several improvements to his Tents to suit their convenience and comfort. The SUPERIORITY of the TENTS over others was proved beyond doubt at the IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE CAMP at DELHI last year ; and those Gentlemen who last year patronised him were, he is glad to say, thoroughly satisfied, and have certified that his Tents were very much superior to others and the charges were comparat vely moderate.

Mr. A. P. is also able to prepare ready for delivery within a week's notice, Tents of every description for Gentlemen who may be desirous of having them on shortest notice.

The following table will show the different sorts of Tents and their dimensions :—

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tent with Rooms	32' by 22'
Do. Do.	31' by 21'
Field Officer's	20' by 17'
Captain's	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Horse Stable	20' by 16'
Double Pole	20' by 16

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subaltern's	18' by 14
Do.	14' by 14'
Hill	12' by 12'
Staff Officer's	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Do.	10' by 10'
Horse Stable	5' by 5'
Necessary	5' by 5'
Do.	4' by 4'

For further particulars please apply to him at his manufactory in Old Rmaum Bars, Bhendi Bazar Road.

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CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,

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Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies ; Children's Cots and Cradles, Bath Tubs, Wooden and Zinc ; Hoat Bath Tubs ; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key ; Foot Tubs and Cans ; Tin Boxes of sizes ; Bird Cages of all descriptions.

SURAT WORK BOXES.

In Ivory, Sandalwood, nd Ebonywood ; China Work Boxes ; China Tea and Coffee Boxes ; Card Boxes and Plates of sizes.

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Of one, two, and four seats ; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames ; Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood ; Rocking Horses of all sizes.

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Carriage and Buggy Lamps ; Carriages and Buggy Whips's Police Hand Lanterns ; Round Hanging Globes, plain or flowered with gold gilt, &c. Argand Hanging Lamps, by Tucker, from one to twelve lights ; Chandeliers from four to eighteen lights.

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Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets ; Washhand Jug and Basin Sets ; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, wine and Beer Jugs, &c.

FURNITURE.

Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description ; Carpets in Piles, Borders, and in pieces of sizes ; Air Pillows and Mattrasses, Feather Pillows ; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, or Horse-hair, made to sizes, Railway Rugs ; Table Covers ; Portmanteaux ; Overland Chairs, &c.

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J. N. also undertake to repair, re-line, and polish (French or wax and oil), carefully all sorts of furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.

The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Raja of Rutlam, the Princes of Kaitywar, and many other Native Chiefs, induces him to hope for a continuance of publ support.

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